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(54) Title: SELECTIVE PLANT GROWTH USING D-AMINO ACIDS

(57) Abstract: This invention relates to plants and plant cells which express heterologous D-amino acid metabolising enzymes and may therefore employ D-amino acids as a source of nitrogen. Methods and means are provided for selectively modulating the growth and stress tolerance such plants using D-amino acids.



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Selective Plant Growth using D-Amino Acids

The present invention relates to the selective growth of plant cells, plant tissue or vascular plants containing
5 foreign genetic material.

Nitrogen is needed in large amounts by plants as a mineral nutrient. Plant growth, particularly in agriculture, is often limited by the amount of available nitrogen.

10

Traditionally, plants have been considered to use only ammonium and/or nitrate as sources of nitrogen. These compounds are supplied either by natural processes, such as the mineralisation of organic nitrogen and nitrogen
15 fixation by symbiotic prokaryotes, or by the application of fertilisers containing industrially fixed nitrogen.

20

However, recent research has indicated that plants may also have access to certain organic nitrogen compounds, as well as inorganic nitrogen (Näsholm, T. et al. (1998) Nature 392, 914-916, Näsholm, T. et al (2000) Ecology 81: 1155-1161, Näsholm, T. and Persson, J. (2001) Physiol Plant 111: 419-426, Lipson, D. and Näsholm, T. (2001) Oecologia 128: 305-316). In particular, the uptake and metabolism of amino
25 acids from soil seems to be a ubiquitous feature of plants.

30

Among the amino acids used as building blocks for proteins, all but one (glycine) can be found in two isomeric forms which are distinguished by their ability to rotate polarised light. The form found in largest quantities in nature rotates light to the left and is termed L- or levorotatory, while the less common form is termed D- or dextrorotatory.

Whilst D-amino acids are found in nature, they are present only at very low concentrations and only in specific compounds as cell wall proteins in bacteria (e.g. in the
5 compound peptidoglucan).

Although plant amino acid transporters mediate transport of both D- and L-forms of amino acids (Soldal, T. and Nissen, P. (1978) *Physiol. Plant.* 43: 181-188, Boorer, K. J. et al.
10 1996. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 2213-2220, Montamat et al (1999) *Plant Mol. Biol.* 41: 259-268), plants lack the necessary enzymes to convert D-amino acids into nitrogen forms that can be used in synthetic reactions inside the plant. Plants cannot therefore use D-amino acids as a source of nitrogen.

15 The capacity to metabolise D-amino acids is, however, widespread among bacteria, fungi and animals. Several reactions have been described, leading to catabolism of D-amino acids in organisms (see figure 2) (Friedman, M (1999)
20 *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 47: 3457-3479, Pilone, M. S. (2000) *CMLS* 57: 1732-1747, Yurimoto et al. (2000) *Yeast* 16(13): 1217-1227).

The present inventors have discovered that plants which
25 express a heterologous gene encoding an enzyme that metabolises a D-amino acid are able to utilise that D-amino acid as a nitrogen source and grow on media which would not otherwise support growth of the wild-type plant.

30 Generally, only a single D-amino acid metabolising enzyme is needed to convert the D-amino acid into compounds that can participate in the usual plant pathways of nitrogen metabolism (i.e. compounds which are non- dextrorotatory).

For example, the enzyme D-serine dehydratase may be used to convert D-serine into ammonia, pyruvate and water and D-amino acid oxidases may be used to convert D-amino acids into ammonia, a keto acid (depending on the D-amino acid substrate) and hydrogen peroxide. Nitrogen that is otherwise inaccessibly bound in D-amino acids can thus be converted enzymatically into forms that can be readily utilised by the plant.

One aspect of the present invention provides an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence encoding a polypeptide which has D-amino acid metabolising activity, the sequence being operably linked to one or more plant specific regulatory elements.

In some embodiments of the invention, an isolated nucleic acid may consist of a sequence encoding a polypeptide which has D-amino acid metabolising activity and one or more plant specific regulatory elements operably linked to the sequence.

In some embodiments, D-amino acids may be used as selection markers. An isolated nucleic acid as described above may further comprise a heterologous nucleic acid sequence which encodes a polypeptide of interest. Expression of this polypeptide may, for example, alter the phenotype of a plant in an advantageous manner or produce other beneficial effects. Expression of the polypeptide with D-amino acid metabolising activity allows for the efficient selection of transformants which contain this heterologous nucleic acid sequence, as described herein.

A polypeptide which has a D-amino acid metabolising activity means a polypeptide which converts a D-amino acid substrate into products which are substrates for endogenous plant enzymes (i.e. they can be metabolised by plants).

5 Products which are metabolised by plants include non-dextrotatory compounds i.e. non-chiral or L-compounds. The D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide therefore catalyses the biochemical conversion of a D-amino acid substrate into products, for example non-dextrotatory products, which may
10 be used by plants as sources of nutrients, in particular as sources of nitrogen.

A suitable D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide may be a eukaryotic enzyme, for example from a yeast (e.g.
15 *Rhodotorula gracilis*), fungus, or animal or it may be a prokaryotic enzyme, for example, from a bacterium such as *Escherichia coli*. Examples of suitable polypeptides which metabolise D-amino acids are shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

20 As described above, no endogenous D-amino acid metabolising activity has been reported in plants.

The substrate for the D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide may be D-arg, D-glu, D-ala, D-asn, D-cys, D-gln, D-his, D-
25 ile, D-leu, D-lys, D-met, D-phe, D-pro, D-ser, D-thr, D-trp, D-tyr or D-val.

Other suitable substrates for D-amino acid metabolising enzymes include non-protein dextrotatory amino acids,
30 precursors of dextrotatory amino acids and dextrotatory amino acid derivatives. Such substrates may be used as a plant nitrogen source only after conversion into a suitable

metabolisable form by a D-amino acid metabolising enzyme. Suitable precursors include D-ornithine and D-citrulline.

Preferably, the substrate for the D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide is one of D-ser, D-asn, D-ala, D-ile, D-glu, D-arg, D-lys, D-his or D-asp, more preferably D-ala, D-ile or D-ser.

The presence of a non-chiral amide group in a D-amino acid may produce small amounts of plant growth, as this group can often be metabolised by a plant and used as a source of nitrogen. For example, on medium containing D-gln, endogenous glutamate synthases act on the non-chiral amide group to generate D-glu. As the products of such non-chiral activity are other D-amino compounds which are not themselves metabolised by endogenous plant enzymes, growth rates with these D-amino acids are low, even though some nitrogen is made available.

The D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide may, for example, be an oxidase, racemase, decarboxylase, transaminase or dehydratase (also called an ammonia lyase). Oxidases catalyse the conversion of a D-amino acid into NH_4^+ , a keto acid (depending on the D-amino acid substrate) and H_2O_2 (see figure 2). Racemases convert a D-amino acid into the corresponding L-amino acid form. L-amino acids are useful as a nitrogen source for plants. Decarboxylases convert a D-amino acid into a γ -amino acid which can be metabolised by plants. Transaminases convert a D-amino acid into a different L or D amino acid form. L-amino acids can then be metabolised directly whilst D-amino acids can undergo further conversion into metabolisable forms. Dehydratases catalyse the conversion of a D-amino acid into NH_4^+ , a keto

acid (depending on the D-amino acid substrate) and H₂O (see figure 2). Examples of suitable oxidases, racemases, decarboxylases, transaminases and dehydratases are shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

5

In preferred embodiments, the D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide is a dehydratase, for example D-ser ammonia lyase (formerly known as D-ser dehydratase) or an oxidase, for example D-amino acid oxidase.

10

A skilled person is readily able to determine using routine techniques whether a polypeptide possesses a D-amino acid metabolising activity (i.e. is a D-amino acid metabolising enzyme), as described above.

15

Suitable D-amino acid metabolising polypeptides also include fragments, mutants, derivatives, variants and alleles of the polypeptides exemplified in Table 1 and Table 2.

20

Suitable fragments, mutants, derivatives, variants and alleles are those which retain the functional characteristics of the D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide i.e. which catalyse the reaction of a D-amino acid substrate into a plant-metabolisable form. Changes to a sequence, to produce a mutant, variant or derivative, may be by one or more of addition, insertion, deletion or substitution of one or more nucleotides in the nucleic acid, leading to the addition, insertion, deletion or substitution of one or more amino acids in the encoded polypeptide. Of course, changes to the nucleic acid that make no difference to the encoded amino acid sequence are included.

30

A polypeptide which metabolises a D-amino acid substrate may comprise an amino acid sequence which shares greater than about 30% sequence identity with a sequence shown in Table 1 or Table 2, greater than about 35%, greater than about 40%, greater than about 45%, greater than about 55%, greater than about 65%, greater than about 70%, greater than about 80%, greater than about 90% or greater than about 95%. The sequence may share greater than about 30% similarity with a sequence shown in Table 1 or Table 2, greater than about 40% similarity, greater than about 50% similarity, greater than about 60% similarity, greater than about 70% similarity, greater than about 80% similarity or greater than about 90% similarity.

Sequence similarity and identity is commonly defined with reference to the algorithm GAP (Genetics Computer Group, Madison, WI). GAP uses the Needleman and Wunsch algorithm to align two complete sequences that maximizes the number of matches and minimizes the number of gaps. Generally, default parameters are used, with a gap creation penalty = 12 and gap extension penalty = 4.

Use of GAP may be preferred but other algorithms may be used, e.g. BLAST (which uses the method of Altschul et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215: 405-410), FASTA (which uses the method of Pearson and Lipman (1988) *PNAS USA* 85: 2444-2448), or the Smith-Waterman algorithm (Smith and Waterman (1981) *J. Mol Biol.* 147: 195-197), or the TBLASTN program, of Altschul et al. (1990) supra, generally employing default parameters. In particular, the psi-Blast algorithm (Nucl. Acids Res. (1997) 25 3389-3402) may be used.

Similarity allows for "conservative variation", i.e. substitution of one hydrophobic residue such as isoleucine, valine, leucine or methionine for another, or the substitution of one polar residue for another, such as
5 arginine for lysine, glutamic for aspartic acid, or glutamine for asparagine. Particular amino acid sequence variants may differ from a known polypeptide sequence as described herein by insertion, addition, substitution or deletion of 1 amino acid, 2, 3, 4, 5-10, 10-20 20-30, 30-
10 50, or more than 50 amino acids.

A plant specific regulatory sequence or element is a sequence which preferentially directs the expression (i.e. transcription) of a nucleic acid within a plant cell
15 relative to other cell types.

For example, expression from such a sequence may be reduced or abolished in non-plant cells, such as bacterial or mammalian cells. A suitable regulatory sequence may, for
20 example, be derived from a plant virus such as Cauliflower Mosaic Virus 35.

A regulatory sequence is preferably heterologous or foreign to the gene encoding the D-amino acid metabolising enzyme.
25 Such regulatory sequences may provide for efficient expression within a plant cell.

The term "heterologous" may be used to indicate that the gene/sequence of nucleotides in question have been
30 introduced into said cells of the plant or an ancestor thereof, using genetic engineering or recombinant means, i.e. by human intervention.

Nucleotide sequences heterologous, or exogenous or foreign, to a plant cell may be non-naturally occurring in cells of that type, variety or species. For example, there are no reports of D-amino acid metabolising enzymes (i.e. enzymes which convert D-amino acids into plant-metabolisable forms) in plant cells and nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide with this activity is therefore "heterologous" to a plant cell transformed therewith.

In addition to regulatory sequences which are heterologous to the gene encoding the D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide, a nucleic acid may comprise one or more cis-elements from the endogenous promoter of the D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide.

By " promoter" is meant a sequence of nucleotides from which transcription of DNA operably linked downstream (i.e. in the 3' direction on the sense strand of double-stranded DNA) may be initiated.

"Operably linked" means joined as part of the same nucleic acid molecule, suitably positioned and oriented for transcription to be initiated from the promoter. DNA operably linked to a promoter is "under transcriptional initiation regulation" of the promoter.

A suitable regulatory element may include an inducible promoter operatively linked to the nucleic acid coding sequence. The invention also provides plant cells transformed with said gene construct and methods including introduction of such a construct into a plant cell and/or induction of expression of a construct within a plant cell, e.g. by application of a suitable stimulus.

The term "inducible" as applied to a promoter is well understood by those skilled in the art. In essence, expression under the control of an inducible promoter is

5 "switched on" or increased in response to an applied stimulus (which may be generated within a cell or provided exogenously). The nature of the stimulus varies between promoters. Whatever the level of expression is in the absence of the stimulus, expression from any inducible

10 promoter is increased in the presence of the correct stimulus. The preferable situation is where the level of expression increases upon in the presence of the relevant stimulus by an amount effective to alter a phenotypic characteristic i.e. to enhance tolerance of a D-amino acid.

15 Thus an inducible (or "switchable") promoter may be used which causes a basic level of expression in the absence of the stimulus which level is too low to bring about the desired D-amino acid tolerant phenotype (and may in fact be zero). Upon application of the stimulus, expression is

20 increased (or switched on) to a level that causes enhanced D-amino acid tolerance.

Many examples of inducible promoters will be known to those skilled in the art.

25 Other suitable promoters may include the Cauliflower Mosaic Virus 35S (CaMV 35S) gene promoter that is expressed at a high level in virtually all plant tissues (Benfey et al, (1990) EMBO J 9: 1677-1684); the cauliflower meri

30 promoter that is expressed in the vegetative apical meristem as well as several well localised positions in the plant body, e.g. inner phloem, flower primordia, branching points in root and shoot (Medford, J.I. (1992) *Plant Cell*

4, 1029-1039; Medford et al, (1991) *Plant Cell* 3, 359-370) and the *Arabidopsis thaliana* LEAFY promoter that is expressed very early in flower development (Weigel et al, (1992) *Cell* 69, 843-859). Other examples are disclosed on
5 page 120 of Lindsey and Jones (1989) "Plant Biotechnology in Agriculture" Pub. OU Press, Milton Keynes, UK.

The invention provides a vector comprising a nucleic acid as described above, for example a plasmid or viral
10 expression vector.

As described herein, expression of a polypeptide which has D-amino acid metabolising activity from encoding nucleic acid may be used to select for transformants which contain
15 a nucleic acid construct or vector as described herein.

In some embodiments, a vector may additionally comprise a selectable genetic marker consisting of a chimaeric gene that confers a selectable phenotype such as resistance to
20 an antibiotic such as kanamycin, hygromycin, phosphinotricin, chlorsulfuron, methotrexate, gentamycin, spectinomycin, imidazolinones and glyphosate. This allows for a second level of selection, if desired, in addition to selection using D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide
25 expression.

Another aspect of the present invention provides the use of a nucleic acid as described herein in the production of a transgenic plant. Such a method may allow selection or
30 selective propagation of transgenic plants which comprise foreign genetic material or may be for improving the tolerance of a plant to D-amino acids. Selection is preferably performed by growing the plant or plant cell on

a medium which has a defined nitrogen content comprising a D-amino acid i.e. nitrogen in the medium is completely or partially in the form of a D-amino acid.

5 The identity of the D-amino acid in the medium is determined by the specificity of the heterologous D-amino metabolising polypeptide expressed by the plant or plant cell i.e. the medium contains the D-amino acid substrate of the heterologous D-amino metabolising polypeptide. For
10 example, where heterologous D-serine dehydratase is expressed by a plant, D-serine is present in the growth medium.

Nucleic acids according to the present invention may be
15 provided isolated and/or purified from their natural environment, in substantially pure or homogeneous form, or free or substantially free of other nucleic acids of the species of origin. Where used herein, the term "isolated" encompasses all of these possibilities.

20 Nucleic acid may of course be double- or single-stranded, cDNA or genomic DNA, or RNA. Expression product may be made by expression from encoding nucleic acid therefore under suitable conditions in suitable host plant cells.

25 The nucleic acid molecules may be wholly or partially synthetic. In particular, they may be recombinant, in that nucleic acid sequences which are not found together in nature (do not run contiguously) have been ligated or
30 otherwise combined artificially. Alternatively they may have been synthesised directly e.g. using an automated synthesiser.

Those skilled in the art are well able to construct vectors and design protocols for recombinant gene expression, in particular in a plant cell. Suitable vectors can be chosen or constructed, containing appropriate regulatory
5 sequences, including promoter sequences, terminator fragments, polyadenylation sequences, enhancer sequences, marker genes and other sequences as appropriate. For further details see, for example, *Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual*: 3rd edition, Sambrook & Russell, 2001,
10 Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.

"Vector" is defined to include, *inter alia*, any plasmid cosmid, phage or *Agrobacterium* binary vector in double or single stranded linear or circular form, which may or may
15 not be self transmissible or mobilizable, and which can transform prokaryotic or eukaryotic host, in particular a plant host, either by integration into the cellular genome or exist extrachromasomally (e.g. autonomous replicating plasmid with an origin of replication).

20 Specifically included are shuttle vectors by which is meant a DNA vehicle capable, naturally or by design, of replication in two different organisms, which may be selected from actinomyces and related species, bacteria and
25 eukaryotic (e.g. higher plant, mammalia, yeast or fungal) cells.

Many known techniques and protocols for manipulation of nucleic acid, for example in preparation of nucleic acid
30 constructs, mutagenesis, sequencing, introduction of DNA into cells and gene expression, and analysis of proteins, are described in detail in *Protocols in Molecular Biology*,

Second Edition, Ausubel et al. eds., John Wiley & Sons, 1992.

5 Bevan et al (Bevan et al Nucl Acids Res. (1984) 12, 8711-8721) and Guerineau and Mullineaux (Guerineau and Mullineaux (1993) Plant transformation and expression vectors. In: Plant Molecular Biology Labfax (Croy RRD ed) Oxford, BIOS Scientific Publishers, pp 121-148) describe specific procedures and vectors which have previously been
10 used with wide success in plants.

When introducing a nucleic construct into a cell, certain considerations well known to those skilled in the art must be taken into account. There must be available a method of
15 transporting the construct into the cell. Once the construct is within the cell membrane, integration into the endogenous chromosomal material either will or will not occur. The product of expression of the D-amino acid metabolising gene may be directed to a particular
20 intracellular compartment such as the peroxisome or cytosol or expressed ubiquitously. Finally, as far as plants are concerned, the target cell type must be such that cells can be regenerated into whole plants.

25 Techniques well known to those skilled in the art may be used to introduce nucleic acid constructs and vectors into plant cells to produce transgenic plants of the appropriate D-amino acid tolerant phenotype.

30 Agrobacterium transformation is one method widely used by those skilled in the art to transform plant cells, in particular dicotyledonous species. Production of stable, fertile transgenic plants in almost all economically

relevant monocot plants is now routine: (Toriyama, et al. (1988) *Bio/Technology* 6, 1072-1074; Zhang, et al. (1988) *Plant Cell Rep.* 7, 379-384; Zhang, et al. (1988) *Theor Appl Genet* 76, 835-840; Shimamoto, et al. (1989) *Nature* 5 338, 274-276; Datta, et al. (1990) *Bio/Technology* 8, 736-740; Christou, et al. (1991) *Bio/Technology* 9, 957-962; Peng, et al. (1991) International Rice Research Institute, Manila, Philippines 563-574; Cao, et al. (1992) *Plant Cell Rep.* 11, 585-591; Li, et al. (1993) *Plant Cell Rep.* 12, 10 250-255; Rathore, et al. (1993) *Plant Molecular Biology* 21, 871-884; Fromm, et al. (1990) *Bio/Technology* 8, 833-839; Gordon-Kamm, et al. (1990) *Plant Cell* 2, 603-618; D'Halluin, et al. (1992) *Plant Cell* 4, 1495-1505; Walters, et al. (1992) *Plant Molecular Biology* 18, 189-200; Kozziel, 15 et al. (1993) *Biotechnology* 11, 194-200; Vasil, I. K. (1994) *Plant Molecular Biology* 25, 925-937; Weeks, et al. (1993) *Plant Physiology* 102, 1077-1084; Somers, et al. (1992) *Bio/Technology* 10, 1589-1594; WO92/14828). In particular, *Agrobacterium* mediated transformation is now a 20 highly efficient transformation method in monocots (Hiei et al. (1994) *The Plant Journal* 6, 271-282).

Aspects of the invention provide an expression vector for use in such transformation methods which is a disarmed 25 *Agrobacterium* Ti plasmid, and an *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* bacteria comprising such an expression vector.

The generation of fertile transgenic plants has been achieved using this approach in the cereals rice, maize, 30 wheat, oat, and barley (reviewed in Shimamoto, K. (1994) *Current Opinion in Biotechnology* 5, 158-162.; Vasil, et al. (1992) *Bio/Technology* 10, 667-674; Vain et al., 1995, *Biotechnology Advances* 13 (4): 653-671; Vasil, 1996, *Nature*

Biotechnology 14 page 702). Wan and Lemaux (1994) *Plant Physiol.* 104: 37-48 describe techniques for generation of large numbers of independently transformed fertile barley plants.

5

Other methods, such as microprojectile or particle bombardment (US 5100792, EP-A-444882, EP-A-434616), electroporation (EP 290395, WO 8706614), microinjection (WO 92/09696, WO 94/00583, EP 331083, EP 175966, Green et al.

10

(1987) *Plant Tissue and Cell Culture*, Academic Press) direct DNA uptake (DE 4005152, WO 9012096, US 4684611), liposome mediated DNA uptake (e.g. Freeman et al. *Plant Cell Physiol.* 29: 1353 (1984)), or the vortexing method (e.g. Kindle, *PNAS U.S.A.* 87: 1228 (1990d)) may be

15

preferred where *Agrobacterium* transformation is inefficient or ineffective.

In particular, transformation of gymnosperms, such as conifers, may be performed using particle bombardment techniques (Clapham, D. et al. 2000. *Scan. J. For. Res.* 15: 151.160). Physical methods for the transformation of plant cells are reviewed in Oard, (1991) *Biotech. Adv.* 9: 1-11.

20

Alternatively, a combination of different techniques may be employed to enhance the efficiency of the transformation process, e.g. bombardment with *Agrobacterium* coated microparticles (EP-A-486234) or microprojectile bombardment to induce wounding followed by co-cultivation with

25

30

Agrobacterium (EP-A-486233).

Following transformation, a plant may be regenerated, e.g. from single cells, callus tissue or leaf discs, as is

standard in the art. Almost any plant can be entirely regenerated from cells, tissues and organs of the plant. Available techniques are reviewed in Vasil et al., *Cell Culture and Somatic Cell Genetics of Plants, Vol I, II and*
5 *III, Laboratory Procedures and Their Applications*, Academic Press, 1984, and Weissbach and Weissbach, *Methods for Plant Molecular Biology*, Academic Press, 1989.

The particular choice of a transformation technology will
10 be determined by its efficiency in transforming the target plant species as well as the experience and preference of the user with a particular methodology. It will be apparent to the skilled person that the particular choice of a transformation system to introduce nucleic acid into
15 plant cells is not essential to or a limitation of the invention, nor is the choice of technique for plant regeneration.

Another aspect of the invention provides a method of
20 producing a cell, in particular a plant cell, which includes incorporating an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence encoding a D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide operably linked to a plant specific regulatory element, or a vector comprising such a nucleic acid, into the cell by
25 means of transformation. Such a method of producing a cell may include recombining the nucleic acid with the cell genome nucleic acid such that it is stably incorporated therein. A plant may be regenerated from one or more cells transformed as described.

30

The D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide, the encoding nucleic acid and/or the vector comprising the nucleic acid

may be heterogeneous, i.e. exogenous or foreign, to the plant cell transformed therewith.

5 A method of producing a plant cell may include expressing the nucleic acid and causing or allowing the accumulation of D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide expressed thereby in the cytosol, peroxisome, chloroplast and/or other intracellular compartment of said plant cell.

10 A method of making such a plant cell may include introducing such a nucleic acid sequence or a suitable vector including the nucleic acid into a plant cell and causing or allowing recombination between the vector and the plant cell genome to introduce the nucleic acid
15 sequence into the genome.

A method may further include sexually or asexually propagating or growing off-spring or a descendant of the plant regenerated from said plant cell.

20

The invention further encompasses a host cell transformed with a nucleic acid sequence or vector as set forth above, i.e. containing a nucleic acid or vector as described above, especially a plant cell, for example a higher plant
25 cell, or a microbial plant cell. Thus, a host cell, such as a plant cell, including a nucleotide sequence as herein indicated is provided. Within the cell, the nucleotide sequence may be incorporated within the chromosome or may be extra-chromosomal. There may be more than one
30 heterologous nucleotide sequence per haploid genome. This, for example, enables increased expression of the gene product compared with endogenous levels, as discussed below. A nucleic acid coding sequence comprised within a

plant cell may be under the control of a plant specific regulatory element which is an externally inducible gene promoter, for example to place expression under the control of the user.

5

The D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide may be present in the cytosol, peroxisome, or other intracellular compartment of the plant cell. Compartmentalisation of the D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide may be achieved by fusing the
10 nucleic acid sequence encoding the D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide to a sequence encoding a transit peptide to generate a fusion protein. Gene products expressed without such transit peptides generally accumulate in the cytosol.

15

A nucleic acid that is stably incorporated into the genome of a plant is passed from generation to generation to descendants of the plant, cells of which descendants may express the encoded D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide
20 and so may have enhanced D-amino acid tolerance.

A plant cell may contain a nucleic acid sequence encoding a D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide operably linked to a plant specific regulatory element as a result of the
25 introduction of the nucleic acid sequence into an ancestor cell.

A plant cell as described herein may be comprised in a plant, a plant part or a plant propagule, or an extract or
30 derivative of a plant as described below.

Plants which include a plant cell as described herein are also provided, along with any part or propagule thereof,

seed, selfed or hybrid progeny and descendants.

Particularly provided are transgenic monocotyledons, dicotyledons, gymnosperms and algae, ferns and mosses. Of particular interest are transgenic higher plants, especially agricultural and forest crops, for example cereals, trees and ornamental flowers, which have been engineered to carry a nucleic acid construct as described above.

Examples of suitable plants include tobacco, cucurbits, carrot, vegetable brassica, melons, capsicums, grape vines, lettuce, strawberry, oilseed brassica, sugar beet, wheat, barley, maize, rice, soyabeans, peas, sorghum, sunflower, tomato, potato, pepper, chrysanthemum, carnation, poplar, eucalyptus, cotton, linseed, hemp, spruce, birch, peanuts, rye and pine.

A plant according to the present invention may be one which does not breed true in one or more properties. Plant varieties may be excluded, particularly registrable plant varieties according to Plant Breeders Rights. It is noted that a plant need not be considered a "plant variety" simply because it contains stably within its genome a transgene, introduced into a cell of the plant or an ancestor thereof.

In addition to a plant, the present invention provides any clone of such a plant, seed, selfed or hybrid progeny and descendants, and any part or propagule of any of these, such as cuttings and seed, which may be used in reproduction or propagation, sexual or asexual. Also encompassed by the invention is a plant which is a sexually or asexually propagated off-spring, clone or descendant of

such a plant, or any part or propagule of said plant, offspring, clone or descendant.

Other aspects of the present invention provide for the use
5 of D-amino acids to selectively grow, regenerate or propagate transgenic plant cells, plant tissue or vascular plants comprising a heterogeneous D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide, as described above.

10 A method of producing a transgenic plant may comprise;
transforming a plant cell with a nucleic acid or vector comprising a sequence encoding a polypeptide which metabolises a D-amino acid substrate, as described herein; and,
15 regenerating a plant from the cell on a medium comprising a defined nitrogen source,
wherein the defined nitrogen source comprises or consists of said D-amino acid substrate.

20 Transformed plant cells are able to utilise the D-amino acid present in the medium as a source of nitrogen. Cells which are untransformed and do not contain the polypeptide with D-amino acid metabolising activity are unable to use this nitrogen source and their growth is hindered as a
25 result. Furthermore, D-amino acid in the medium may have a toxic effect on untransformed plants (which do not possess D-amino acid metabolising activity).

A D-amino acid suitable for use in the medium as a
30 substrate for the D-amino acid metabolising enzyme may be selected from the group consisting of D-arg, D-ser, D-glu, D-ala, D-aspartic, D-cys, D-gln, D-his, D-ile, D-leu, D-lys, D-met, D-phe, D-pro, D-asn, D-thr, D-trp, D-tyr and D-val.

Preferably, one of D-ser, D-ala, D-glu, D-asn, D-arg, D-lys, D-his or D-aspartic acid is used, more preferably D-ala or D-ser. These D-amino acids are toxic to plants which do not
5 contain the appropriate D-amino acid metabolising enzyme.

Other suitable substrates for D-amino acid metabolising enzyme include non-protein amino acids, precursors of amino acids and amino acid derivatives.

10

Nitrogen is often the element that limits growth of plants in agricultural systems. Compositions in which part or all of the nitrogen content is in the form of one or more D-amino acid (i.e. the nitrogen content of the fertiliser is
15 partially or completely in the form of one or more D-amino acids) are useful as preferential or selective fertilisers for transgenic plants which express an enzyme which metabolises the D-amino acid. Non-transgenic plants, which do not express such an enzyme, will derive reduced benefit
20 from such a fertiliser composition. In some embodiments, the D-amino acid is toxic to such plants and actively hinders or inhibits their growth. For example, D-ser shows toxicity to wild-type plants (figure 3).

25 Another aspect of the present invention provides a composition for selective fertilisation of a transgenic plant comprising a polypeptide which metabolises a D-amino acid substrate as described herein; said composition comprising said D-amino acid substrate.

30

All or part of the nitrogen content of the composition may be in the form of the D-amino acid substrate (i.e. it may be the only nitrogen source or one of a number of sources

of nitrogen in the composition). The proportion of the available nitrogen in the composition which is in the form of D-amino acid may be 0.1%, 1%, 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 99% or 100%.

5

D-amino acid substrates suitable for use in the composition include D-arg, D-ser, D-glu, D-ala, D-asp, D-cys, D-gln, D-his, D-ile, D-leu, D-lys, D-met, D-phe, D-pro, D-asn, D-thr, D-trp, D-tyr or D-val.

10

Preferably, one of D-ser, D-ala, D-glu, D-arg, D-lys, D-his, D-asn or D-asp is used, more preferably D-ala or D-ser. These D-amino acids are toxic to plants which do not contain a heterogeneous polypeptide which metabolises them, thus providing a 'dual' action in both promoting desired plant growth and inhibiting undesired plant growth.

15

Other suitable substrates for the D-amino acid metabolising polypeptide include non-protein D-amino acids, precursors of D-amino acids and D-amino acid derivatives.

20

A method of producing a fertiliser as described above may comprise providing a plant fertiliser composition lacking or substantially lacking a source of nitrogen and admixing with said composition a D-amino acid substrate as described herein.

25

Another aspect of the present invention provides a selective herbicide composition comprising a D-amino acid as described above.

30

Such a herbicide will inhibit or reduce the growth of plants which do not contain the appropriate D-amino acid

metabolising enzyme, while the growth of transgenic plants which are able to metabolise the D-amino acid will be unaffected or, more preferably, be increased or enhanced.

5 The composition may comprise 0.1%(w/w) or more, 1%(w/w) or more, 5%(w/w) or more, 10%(w/w) or more, 15%(w/w) or more, 20%(w/w) or more, 25%(w/w) or more or 30%(w/w) or more of the D-amino acid.

10 Such a herbicide composition may be used in methods of controlling plant growth which comprise treating one or more plants with the composition.

A method of producing such a herbicide composition may
15 include admixing a D-amino acid with a base, carrier or excipient.

Suitable bases, carriers and excipients for use in agricultural, in particular herbicidal, compositions are
20 well-known in the art.

D-amino acids are metabolized by amino acid oxidases to produce hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). This compound acts as a signal that induces defence reactions in plants. Such
25 reactions are generally triggered by environmental stresses such as excessive light, chilling or pathogen infection.

A plant containing a D-amino acid oxidase enzyme responds to added D-amino acids by increasing H_2O_2 and hence by
30 triggering defence reactions. This provides a mechanism by which plant defence responses may be specifically triggered by cultivators. The addition of a D-amino acid to plants expressing the D-amino oxidase gene leads to a burst in

endogenous H_2O_2 production which induces the normal defensive reaction in these plants. This defensive reaction might be triggered by the cultivator to increase stress tolerance when moving plants from indoor to outdoor conditions, to increase freezing tolerance when there is a risk of frost damage, when known pests and pathogens are building up, or in other situations when an active defence reaction in the plant is of potential advantage.

10 A method of producing a transgenic plant having an inducible stress response may comprise; transforming a plant cell with a nucleic acid sequence encoding a D-amino acid oxidase ; and, regenerating the transgenic plant from the plant cell.

15 A method of stimulating the stress tolerance of a transgenic plant may comprise; expressing in said plant a polypeptide which oxidises a D-amino acid substrate; and, treating said plant with the D-amino acid substrate.

Suitable D-amino acid oxidase polypeptides are described above and exemplified in Table 1 and Table 2.

25 A suitable dose of D-amino acid stimulates a stress response without causing permanent cellular damage. The precise dosage will vary according to plant type, stage of growth, soil type, temperature and weather conditions but may be readily determined by a skilled person for a particular situation using routine methodology.

In some preferred embodiments, high levels of D-amino acid, for example 0.1 to 50 mM of D-amino acid in the culture

medium, more preferably 1 to 10mM, may be used to induce stress tolerance.

Improved stress tolerance may include enhanced or increased tolerance to environmental stresses such as ultraviolet UV radiation, extreme temperatures, irradiation, and/or pathogen infection, for example bacterial or fungal infection, in particular necrotizing pathogens, relative to normal, untreated plants.

The production of H_2O_2 by D-amino acid oxidases as described above or the accumulation of products of D-amino acid metabolism may be deleterious to the transgenic plants, if rates of production are high and/or if production occurs in a cellular compartment which is sensitive to H_2O_2 or other metabolic products.

Methods of the present invention can therefore be utilized to selectively remove transgenic plants from mixed populations, or even to remove hybrids between transgenic plants and wild type plants from natural populations.

A method of inhibiting the growth or viability of a transgenic plant which expresses a polypeptide which oxidises a D-amino acid substrate as described herein may comprise;
treating said plant with the D-amino acid substrate.

The localisation of expressed D-amino acid oxidase in the peroxisome produces H_2O_2 that can be rapidly metabolised by the H_2O_2 degrading enzyme catalase. High levels of D-amino acids are therefore required to produce damaging levels of H_2O_2 . Expression of D-amino acid oxidase in the cytosol,

where levels of catalase activity are lower, reduces the amount of D-amino acid required to produce damaging levels H_2O_2 .

5 Expression of D-amino acid oxidase in the cytosol may be achieved by removing peroxisome targeting signals or transit peptides from the encoding nucleic acid sequence.

10 The addition of a D-amino acid may therefore be used to inhibit or reduce the growth or viability of a transgenic plant which has a cytosolic D-amino acid oxidase activity.

A method of inhibiting the growth or viability of a transgenic plant which expresses a polypeptide which
15 oxidises a D-amino acid substrate as described herein may comprise;
causing or allowing accumulation of the polypeptide in the cytosol of said plant, and;
treating said plant with the D-amino acid substrate.

20

D-amino acids which exhibit low toxicity to wild type plants, for example D-ile, D-asn, or D-gln, but which, following metabolism in transgenic plants containing exogenous D-amino acid oxidases, lead to the production of
25 H_2O_2 or other toxic metabolic products, are particularly suitable for use in such methods.

Control experiments may be performed as appropriate in the methods described herein. The performance of suitable
30 controls is well within the competence and ability of a skilled person in the field.

Various further aspects and embodiments of the present invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art in view of the present disclosure. All documents mentioned in this specification are incorporated herein in their
5 entirety by reference.

Certain aspects and embodiments of the invention will now be illustrated by way of example and with reference to the figure described below.

10

Figure 1 shows the fresh weight of *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants grown for 20 days in sterile agar culture and supplied with different N sources. Control plants were grown without any nitrogen source.

15

Figure 2 shows examples of potential metabolic conversions of D-amino acids in organisms

Figure 3 shows the fresh weight of wild type plants (Wt; black bars) and plants transformed with the bacterial gene encoding the enzyme bacterial enzyme D-serine dehydratase (dsdA21, light grey bars) grown on sterile agar and supplied with D-serine at different concentrations (2.5, 30, 3 and 0.3 mM) with (MS) or without (MS-N) the standard
20 nitrogen source, nitrate.
25

Figure 4 shows biomass (a) and nitrogen content (b) at harvest of *Arabidopsis thaliana* grown for 14 days after germination. Plants were grown on half-strength MS medium without nitrogen sources other than D-serine. Open bars are
30 transgenic plants expressing *dsdA*, hatched bars are wild type plants. Bars represent mean \pm standard error, n = 4.

Figure 5 shows biomass (a) and nitrogen content (b) at harvest of *Arabidopsis thaliana* grown for 14 days after germination. Plants were grown on half-strength MS medium with 3 mM nitrate as a basic N supply and amended with different D-serine concentrations. Open bars are transgenic plants expressing *dsdA*, hatched bars are wild type plants. Bars represent mean \pm standard error, n = 4.

Tables 1 and 2 show examples of polypeptides having D-amino acid metabolising activity which may be used in accordance with the present invention.

Experimental

Methods

Arabidopsis transformation

The *E. coli* gene *dsdA* (D-serine dehydratase (D-serine deaminase) [EC:4.3.1.18] NCBI accession number J01603) was amplified by PCR using primers 5'-

AATGGATCCTCATCTAAGCGCAAAGAGACGTACTATGG and 5'-

ATTGGATCCATGCTGCGTTGAAACGTTATTAACGG. The PCR product was sub-cloned into pT-easy (Promega) and sequenced with DYEnamics cycle sequencing kit, (Amersham Pharmacia biotech). Alignment analysis with the database sequence confirmed successful full length cloning of *dsdA*. The

clone was subsequently ligated into the BamH1 site of the CaMV 35S expression cassette of the binary vector pPCV702Km, which is a disarmed Ti-plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, to generate the vector pPCV702:*dsdA*.

Restriction analysis of this vector with endonuclease

confirmed orientation of insertion.

A. thaliana, ecotype Col-0, plants were transformed with *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain (GV3101:pMP90 RK) through

vacuum infiltration (Clough, S. J. & Bent, A. F. Plant Journal. 16, 735-743 (1998)). Transformants were selected on kanamycin containing plates, and molecularly confirmed using northern blots. All analyses were performed using
5 lines homozygous for the transgenic trait.

Transgenic plants expressing D-amino acid oxidase were constructed essentially in the same way as the *dsdA* plants described above, with the following modifications: The *dao1*
10 gene (EC: 1.4.3.3: NCBIU60066) from the yeast *Rhodotorula gracilis* (*Rhodospiridium toruloides*) was cloned with PCR with a cDNA library prepared from yeast grown on D-alanine containing medium to induce expression of the target gene, as a template. PCR primers were 5'-
15 ATTAGATCTTACTACTCGAAGGACGCCATG and 5'-
ATTAGATCTACAGCCACAATTCCCGCCCTA.

PCR was also performed with another set of primers, with one primer flanking the 5' end of the open reading frame as
20 set out above and a 3' primer excluding the last 6 nucleotides. The last nine nucleotides encode the signal peptide SKL, which guides the protein to the peroxisome sub-cellular organelle.

25 The resulting amplified sequences encode proteins which have the same amino acid sequence but which differ in the respect of their location in the cell. The truncated polypeptide, without the signal peptide, is expressed in the cytosol, while the full-length polypeptide is expressed
30 in the peroxisome.

Plant culture

A. thaliana seeds from non-transformed plants and D-Serine ammonia-lyase transformed plants were surface sterilised with 70 % ethanol and 0.1 % Tween 80 for 10 minutes and
5 rinsed briefly in 95 % ethanol. 10 seeds were sown in each plate and the plates were thereafter sealed with gas permeable tape. The growth medium was half-strength MS (Murashige, T. & Skoog, F. Physiol Plant 15, 310-313 (1962)) (with 0.5 % w/v sucrose and 0.8 % w/v agar) with
10 nitrogen either excluded or included as 3 mM nitrate. Filter sterilised D-serine was added to the medium after autoclaving. Plants were grown for 14 days after germination with a 16 h photoperiod at 24 °C. Plants were extracted from the plates, washed three times in 0.5mM
15 CaCl₂ and thereafter dried at 40 °C for 48 hours before dry weight measurements. The N content was determined on dried plants using an elemental analyser (PerkinElmer 2400 CHN). Biomass and nitrogen content were measured on a per plate basis and there were 10 plants per plate. Six independent
20 transgenic lines were evaluated for their capacity to grow on D-serine and no substantial difference was noticed among the lines, although dsdA transcript levels varied substantially according to northern blot analyses.

For spruce transformation, the expression vector had a pUC8
25 back bone with a 35S expression cassette with dsdA and a pUbi-Bar (Ubiquitin promoter with the Bar gene that confers basta resistance) cassette for the purpose of basta selection. The transformation method used was particle bombardment of a cell suspension.

Results

Effect of D-amino acids of Wild type plant growth

The growth of wild-type *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants in sterile agar culture using different N sources was
5 observed. The results are shown in Figure 1.
Little or no growth was observed for plants grown on D-amino acid media.

Seeds from *Solanum esculentum*, *Hordeum vulgare*, *Zea mays*,
10 *Populus tremuloides*, *Nicotiana tabacum* and *Arabidopsis thaliana* were surface sterilised and grown for two to three weeks on agar media identical to the nitrate free media described above and amended with 0, 0.3, 3 and 30 mM D-serine. Growth of *Lycopersicon esculentum*, *Populus*
15 *tremuloides*, *Nicotiana tabacum* and *Arabidopsis thaliana* was observed to be inhibited at a concentration of 3 mM D-serine in the media, while growth of *Zea mays* and *Hordeum vulgare* was inhibited at 30 mM.

20 D-serine and several other D-amino acids were observed to inhibit growth of wild-type *A. thaliana* and other species. For *A. thaliana*, clear growth inhibition is observed at a concentration of 0.3 mM D-serine in the growth medium and total growth inhibition occurs at 3 mM (Fig 2).

25 Somatic embryonic cell suspension cultures of *Picea abies* were grown on a range of D-serine concentrations; 0, 0.3, 3 and 30 mM D-serine. D-serine was lethal to cells at and above 3 mM. It was found to be possible to select dsdA-
30 transformed embryos on a D-serine medium containing 3 mM of D-serine.

These results demonstrate the herbicidal properties of D-amino acids on wild-type plants.

Arabidopsis thaliana expressing E. coli D-serine ammonia-lyase

Arabidopsis thaliana was transformed with the *E. coli* gene *dsdA*, encoding D-serine ammonia-lyase [EC:4.3.1.18] under the control of the CaMV 35S promoter. D-serine ammonia-lyase converts D-serine into the products ammonium, pyruvate and water, which are readily utilized by plants and transformed plants can grow on D-serine as their only N source.

Transgenic *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants expressing the gene encoding D-serine dehydratase were grown sterile alongside wild type plants on agar for 20 days on standard MS medium supplemented with varying concentrations of D-serine as the sole N source (30mM, 3mM, 0.3mM) along with a control lacking any nitrogen.

Minimal growth of both transgenic and wild type plants was observed on the control medium lacking nitrogen.

Both growth and N content of the transgenic plants was observed to increase significantly (analysis of variance, $p < 0.0001$) with increasing D-serine concentration (fig 4a, b). No increase in the growth of the wild-type plants was observed (figure 3). In the presence of a basic level of nitrate, growth and nitrogen content of transgenic plants also increased significantly ($p < 0.0001$) with increasing D-serine concentration, while the opposite response is found for wild-type plants (fig 5). This indicates that D-serine has a toxic effect on the wild type plant but not on the

transgenic plant. Within the observed range of D-Ser, the transgenic plants showed no toxicity symptoms.

The relative growth response to increased D-serine
5 concentration is similar whether or not the transgenic
plants receive a basic supply of nitrate (Fig 4a and 5a).
The corresponding response in plant N content is, however,
higher in plants supplied with both D-serine and nitrate
(Fig 4b and 5b). At equal concentration, growth of plants
10 on nitrate is significantly higher than on D-serine (Fig 4a
and 5a). The N concentration of plants grown on 3 mM D-
serine is, however; significantly lower than plants grown
on 3 mM nitrate (ANOVA, $p < 0.0001$). The cause of the lower
growth on D-serine is unknown but the relatively low N
15 concentration of D-serine grown plants may indicate a lower
uptake rate of this N form compared to that of nitrate.

Successful selection of transgenic *Arabidopsis* plants was
also achieved by spraying 30 mM D-Serine three times during
20 one week onto *Arabidopsis* seedlings grown on soil.

Arabidopsis thaliana expressing *E. coli* D-glutamate
racemase

Construction of *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants expressing *E.*
25 *coli* D-glutamate racemase was made essentially in the same
way as described above. The gene *murI*, NCBI accession
number AAC76949, encodes the racemase EC: 5.1.1.3. The
primers for cloning of the gene were designed to flank the
open reading frame on the basis of the database sequence.

30

The transgenic plants were observed to survive and grow on
conventional media and conventional nitrogen sources.

Arabidopsis thaliana which metabolise D-amino acids with a simultaneous production of hydrogen peroxide

Construction of *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants expressing two variants of *Rhodotorula gracilis* D-amino acid oxidase were
5 made as described above.

These transgenic plants were observed to survive and grow on conventional media with a conventional source of nitrogen.

10

Similar results to those described for plants expressing D-serine ammonia-lyase were obtained when expressing the yeast (*Rhodotorula gracilis*) gene encoding D-amino acid oxidase (EC 1.4.3.3) in *A. thaliana* i.e. growth and N
15 content of transgenic plants was increased relative to the wild-type plants on media containing D-amino acids.

D-amino acid oxidase has a range of substrate D-amino acids and tests with D-alanine and D-serine confirmed that the D-amino acid oxidase enzyme could also convert these N forms
20 into accessible N sources and thus alleviate the toxicity caused by D-alanine and D-serine.

30 mM D-Asn was observed to effectively stop plants
25 expressing D-amino oxidase from growing in sterile agar culture. No germination was observed for D-amino oxidase expressing plants, indicating a total inhibition of growth. Wt plants were observed to germinate and grow slowly to produce small green shoots. Thus, wild type growth was
30 only partially retarded and wild type plants were rescued and placed in soil to recover.

D-ile was found to be even more effective in hindering growth of transgenic plants expressing *daol* with no visible inhibitory effect on wild type plants. Wild type *Arabidopsis* was found to increase in growth with increasing
5 D-ile concentration, within the examined interval (0.3 to 30 mM) .

Although no significant differences were observed between cytosolic and peroxisomal expressed D-amino oxidase, the
10 peroxisomal construction was found to be marginally more effective than the cytosolic version in respect of inhibiting the germination of the D-amino oxidase plant on 30 mM D-Asn. However, both constructs are inhibited significantly more than the wild-type and may thus be used
15 for conditional negative selection.

Poplar and Tobacco expressing *E. coli* gene *dsdA* (D-serine dehydratase)

Poplar and tobacco were transformed using the same vector
20 and transformation protocol described above for the transformation of *Arabidopsis*.

3mM and 30 mM D-Ser was observed to be sufficient to stop all shoot formation of wild type poplar and tobacco
25 respectively, when placed on shoot inducing media. However, tobacco and poplar transformed with *dsdA* were found to be resistant to D-Ser at concentrations exceeding 30 mM.

Transgenic plants produced as described herein metabolise N forms that are inaccessible to other plants. This allows
30 added N to be targeted to such plants in mixed plant settings. Applied D-amino acids have a dual effect in promoting growth of transgenic plants and inhibiting growth of other plants and this may create synergistic effects

when used in agriculture. Direct control over N resources may reduce the amount of N that is needed for good growth, potentially reducing the environmental pressure caused by unnecessarily high N loads. Furthermore, in cultivation
5 systems in which crop plants have a competitive advantage by accessing a specific resource of N, the demand for weed control may decrease, reducing the overall need of herbicides.

Enzyme	Accession number (Brenda protein database)	Source organism	Substrate
<u>Dehydratase</u>			
D-Serine ammonia lyase (also known as D- serine dehydratase)	EC-number 4.3.1.18	-E. intermedia -E. coli -Klebsiella pneumoniae -Chicken	-D-Ser -D-Thr -D-allothreonine
<u>Oxidases</u>			
D-Amino acid oxidase	EC-number 1.4.3.3	-Pig -Human -Rat -Candida tropicalis -Trigonopsis variabilis -Neuspora crassa -Chlorella vulgaris -Rhodotorula gracilis	-Most D-amino acid
D-Glutamate oxidase	EC-number 1.4.3.7	-Octopus vulgaris -Orconectes limosus	-D-Asp -D-Glu
-D-Aspartate oxidase	EC-number 1.4.3.1	-Rabbit -Human -Pig -Bovine -Bos taurus	-D-Asp -D-Glu -N-methyl-D-Asp -Meso-2,3- diaminosuccenate (relevancy not known) -cis- Thiazolidine- 2,4- dicarboxylate (relevancy not known)

<u>Racemases</u>			
D-Glutamate racemase	EC-number 5.1.1.3	-Lactobacillus sp -Pediococcus pentosaceus -E. coli	-D/L-Glu
<i>Transaminases</i>			
D-Methionine transaminase	EC-number 2.6.1.21	-Brassica sp mitochondria	-D-Methionine
D-Alanine transaminase	EC-number 2.6.1.21	-Bacillus sp. -Listeria monocytogenes -Thermophilic bacterium	-D-Arg -D-Ala -D-Asp -D-Glu -D-Leu -D-Lys -D-Met -D-Phe -D-Norvaline -

Table 1

D-AMINO ACID TRANSFERASE/ D-AMINO ATRANSAMINASE

P54692 D-ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (EC 2.6.1.21) (DAAT). *Bacillus licheniformis*. DAT.
 P54693 D-ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (EC 2.6.1.21) (DAAT). *Bacillus sphaericus*. DAT.
 P19938 D-ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (EC 2.6.1.21) (DAAT). *Bacillus* sp. (strain YM-1). DAT.
 O07597 D-ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (EC 2.6.1.21) (DAAT). *Bacillus subtilis*. DAT.
 O85046 D-ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (EC 2.6.1.21) (DAAT). *Listeria monocytogenes*. DAT.
 P54694 D-ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (EC 2.6.1.21) (DAAT). *Staphylococcus haemolyticus*. DAT.

D-ASPARTATE OXIDASE

P31228 D-ASPARTATE OXIDASE (EC 1.4.3.1) (DASOX) (DDO). *Bos taurus* (Bovine). DDO.
 Q99489 D-ASPARTATE OXIDASE (EC 1.4.3.1) (DASOX) (DDO). *Homo sapiens* (Human). DDO.
 Q90J09 DJ261K5.2 (D-ASPARTATE OXIDASE (EC 1.4.3.1)). *Homo sapiens* (Human). DDO.
 Q9TRA3 D-ASPARTATE OXIDASE (EC 1.4.3.1) (FRAGMENT). *Bos taurus* (Bovine).

D-SERINE DEHYDRATASE

P54555 PROBABLE D-SERINE DEHYDRATASE (EC 4.2.1.14) (D-SERINE DEAMINASE). *Bacillus subtilis*. YQJR.
 P00926 D-SERINE DEHYDRATASE (EC 4.2.1.14) (D-SERINE DEAMINASE). *Escherichia coli*. DSDA.
 Q9KL72 D-SERINE DEHYDRATASE. *Vibrio cholerae*. VCA0875.
 Q9KC12 D-SERINE DEHYDRATASE (EC 4.2.1.14). *Bacillus halodurans*. DSDA.

D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE

Q19564 PUTATIVE D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE (EC 1.4.3.3) (DAMOX) (DAO) (DAAO). *Caenorhabditis elegans*. F18E3.7.
 P24552 D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE (EC 1.4.3.3) (DAMOX) (DAO) (DAAO). *Fusarium solani* (subsp. *pisi*) (*Nectria haematococca*).
 P14920 D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE (EC 1.4.3.3) (DAMOX) (DAO) (DAAO). *Homo sapiens* (Human). DAO OR DAMOX.
 P18894 D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE (EC 1.4.3.3) (DAMOX) (DAO) (DAAO). *Mus musculus* (Mouse). DAO OR DAO1.
 P00371 D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE (EC 1.4.3.3) (DAMOX) (DAO) (DAAO). *Sus scrofa* (Pig). DAO.
 P22942 D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE (EC 1.4.3.3) (DAMOX) (DAO) (DAAO). *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (Rabbit). DAO.
 O35078 D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE (EC 1.4.3.3) (DAMOX) (DAO) (DAAO). *Rattus norvegicus* (Rat). DAO.
 P80324 D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE (EC 1.4.3.3) (DAMOX) (DAO) (DAAO). *Rhodospiridium toruloides* (Yeast) (*Rhodotorula gracilis*). DAO.
 Q99042 D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE (EC 1.4.3.3) (DAMOX) (DAO) (DAAO). *Trigonopsis variabilis*. DAO1.

Q9Y7N4 PUTATIVE D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE (EC 1.4.3.3) (DAMOX) (DAO) (DAAO). Schizosaccharomyces pombe (Fission yeast). SPCC1450.
 O01739 SIMILAR TO D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE. Caenorhabditis elegans. F20H11.5.
 Q28382 D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE (FRAGMENT). Sus scrofa (Pig). DAO.
 O33145 PUTATIVE D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE (EC 1.4.3.3). Mycobacterium leprae. AAO.
 Q9X7P6 PUTATIVE D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE. Streptomyces coelicolor. SC5F2A.23C.
 Q9JXF8 D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE FLAVOPROTEIN, PUTATIVE. Neisseria meningitidis (serogroup B). NMB2068.
 Q9Z302 D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE. Cricetulus griseus (Chinese hamster).
 Q9Z1M5 D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE. Cavia porcellus (Guinea pig).

RACEMASE

O68006 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Bacillus licheniformis. BACA.
 Q9L870 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Anabaena sp. (strain PCC 7120). MURI.
 O66662 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Aquifex aeolicus. MURI OR AQ_325.
 P56868 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Aquifex pyrophilus. MURI.
 Q31332 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Bacillus cereus. MURI OR GLR.
 O82826 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Bacillus subtilis var. natto. MURI OR GLR.
 P52972 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Bacillus sphaericus. MURI OR GLR.
 P94556 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Bacillus subtilis. RACE.
 O51127 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Borrelia burgdorferi (Lyme disease spirochete). MURI OR BB0100.
 Q9XD27 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Brevibacterium lactofermentum. MURI.
 P57619 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Buchnera aphidicola (subsp. Acyrthosiphon pisum) (Acyrthosiphon MURI OR BU554).
 Q9PM24 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Campylobacter jejuni. MURI OR CJ1652.
 Q9L4V5 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Carnobacterium sp. (strain St2). MURI OR GLR.
 Q9RU10 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Deinococcus radiodurans. MURI OR DR1586.
 P22634 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Escherichia coli. MURI OR DGA OR GLR.
 P52973 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Haemophilus influenzae. MURI OR HI1739.2.
 Q9ZLT0 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Helicobacter pylori J99 (Campylobacter pylori J99). MURI OR GLR OR HP0549.
 P56068 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Helicobacter pylori (Campylobacter pylori). MURI OR GLR OR HP0549.
 P48797 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Lactobacillus brevis. MURI.
 Q03469 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Lactobacillus fermentum. MURI.
 P46705 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Mycobacterium leprae. MURI OR B1549 C2_210.
 Q10626 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Mycobacterium tuberculosis. MURI OR RV1338 OR MTCY130.23 OR MTCY02B10.02.
 Q9RQW7 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Neisseria meningitidis (serogroup A), and MURI OR GLR OR NMA2026 OR NMB0458.
 Q08783 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Pediococcus pentosaceus. MURI.
 P40723 GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3) (FRAGMENT). Salmonella typhimurium. MURI.

P52974	GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Staphylococcus haemolyticus.MURI OR DGA.
P73737	GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Synechocystis sp. (strain PCC 6803).MURI OR SLR1746.
O83421	GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Treponema pallidum.MURI OR TP0406.
Q9KVI7	GLUTAMATE RACEMASE (EC 5.1.1.3). Vibrio cholerae.MURI OR VC0158.

TABLE 2

Claims:

1. An isolated nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide
5 sequence encoding a polypeptide which has a D-amino acid
metabolising activity, the sequence being operably linked
to a plant specific regulatory element.
2. An nucleic acid according to claim 1 wherein the D-
10 amino acid metabolising activity is selected from the group
consisting of oxidase, racemase, carboxylase, transaminase
and dehydratase activity.
3. An nucleic acid according to claim 2 wherein the
15 polypeptide is shown in Table 1 or Table 2
4. A nucleic acid according to any one of the preceding
claims wherein said D-amino acid selected from the group
consisting of D-ser, D-ala, D-glu, D-arg, D-lys, D-his, D-
20 asp, D-asn, or D-gln.
5. A nucleic acid according to any one of claims 1 to 4
further comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a
heterologous polypeptide.
25
6. A nucleic acid according to any one of claims 1 to 5
wherein said polypeptide having D-amino acid metabolising
activity comprises a transit peptide which directs the
accumulation of said enzyme in an intracellular compartment
30 of said plant cell.
7. An expression vector comprising a nucleic acid
according to any one of claims 1 to 6.

8. A plant cell comprising an expression vector according to claim 7.

5 9. A plant comprising a plant cell according to claim 8.

10. A plant according to claim 9 which is a monocotyledon, dicotyledon, gymnosperm, algae, fern or moss.

10 11. A method of producing a transgenic plant comprising; transforming a plant cell with an expression vector according to claim 7; and, regenerating said plant from said cell on a medium which comprises a D-amino acid.

15

12. A method according to claim 11 wherein the medium comprises a single nitrogen source, said nitrogen source consisting of a D-amino acid.

20 13. A fertiliser composition for selective fertilisation of a plant according to claim 9 or claim 10; said fertiliser comprising a D-amino acid.

25 14. A composition having herbicide activity and comprising one or more D amino acids.

15. A method of controlling plant growth comprising treating a plant with a composition according to claim 13.

30 16. A method of stimulating the stress tolerance of a plant comprising; expressing in said plant a polypeptide which oxidises a D-amino acid substrate; and,

treating said plant with said D amino acid substrate.

17. A method of inhibiting the growth of a transgenic
plant which expresses a polypeptide which oxidises a D-
5 amino acid substrate oxidase;
the method comprising
allowing the accumulation of the polypeptide in the cytosol
of the plant, and;
treating the plant with the D-amino acid substrate.

10

18. A method according to claim 17 wherein the D-amino
acid substrate is D-ile or D-asn.

19. Use of a nucleic acid according to any one of claims 1
15 to 6 in a method for the selection of transformed plant
cells.

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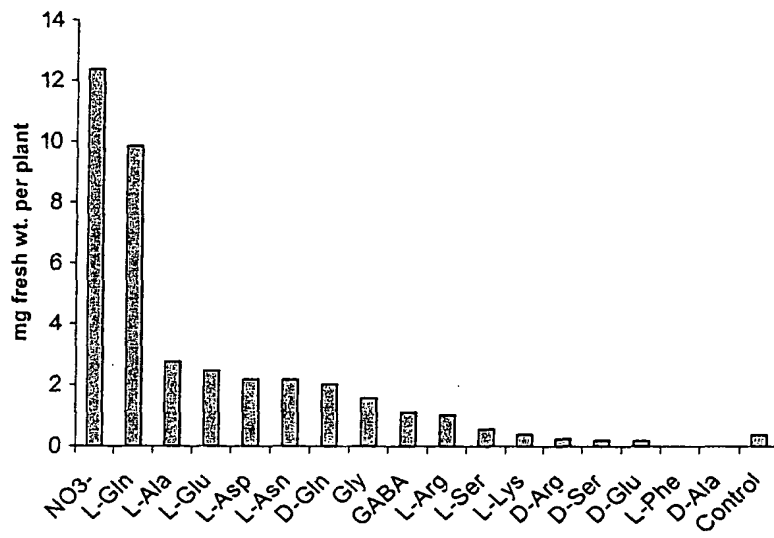


Figure 1

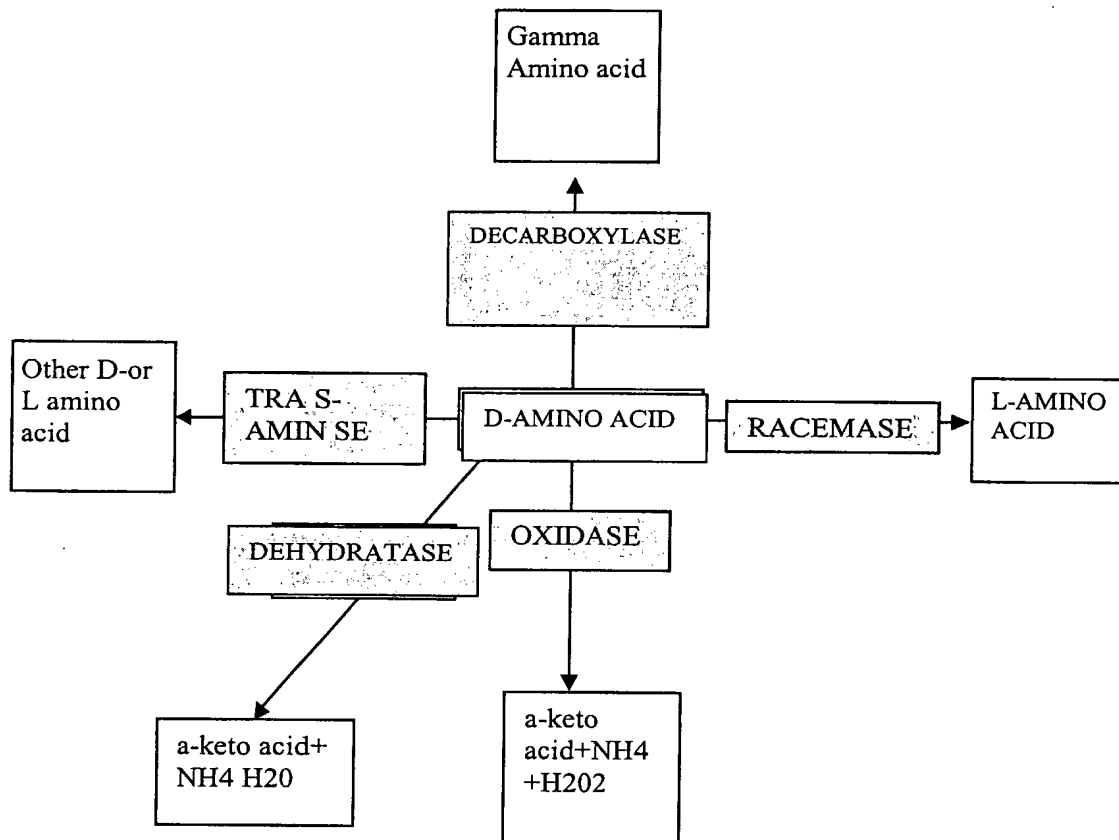


Figure 2

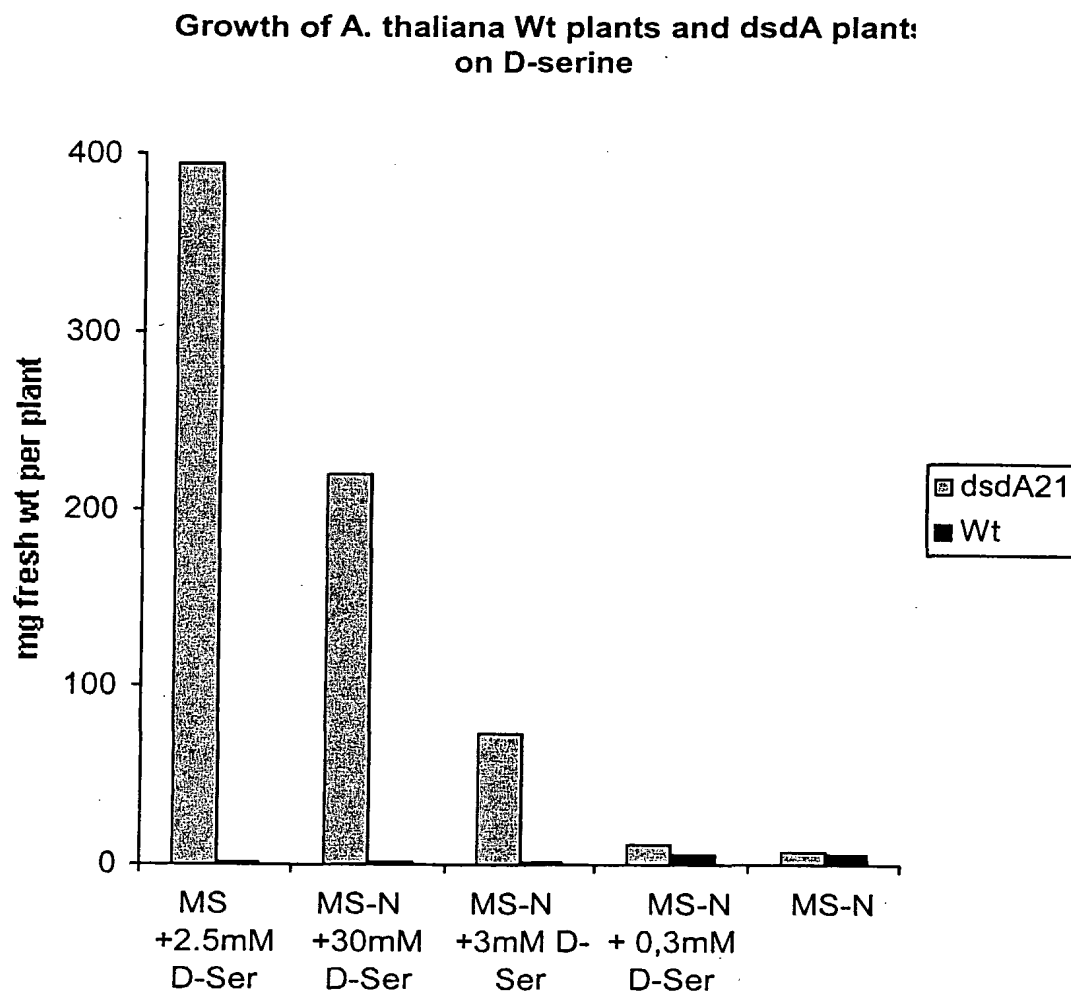


Figure 3

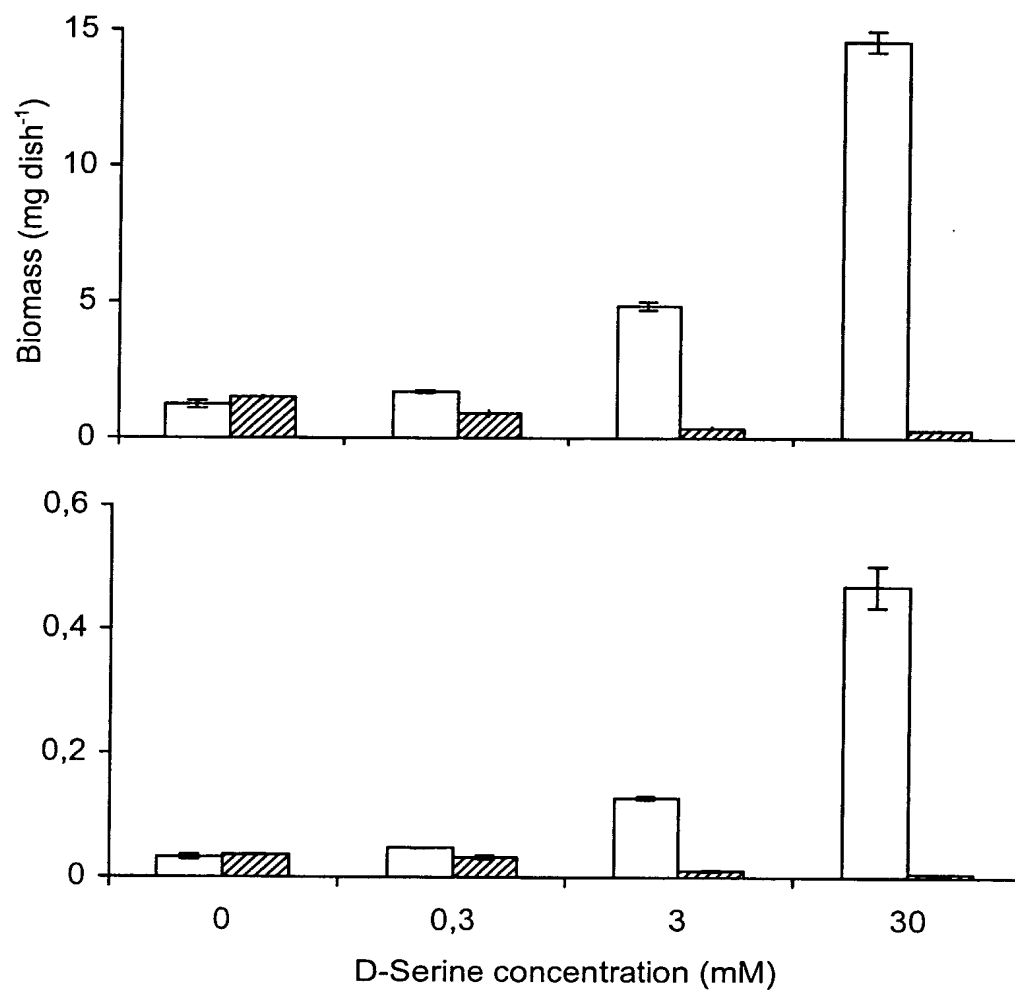


Figure 4

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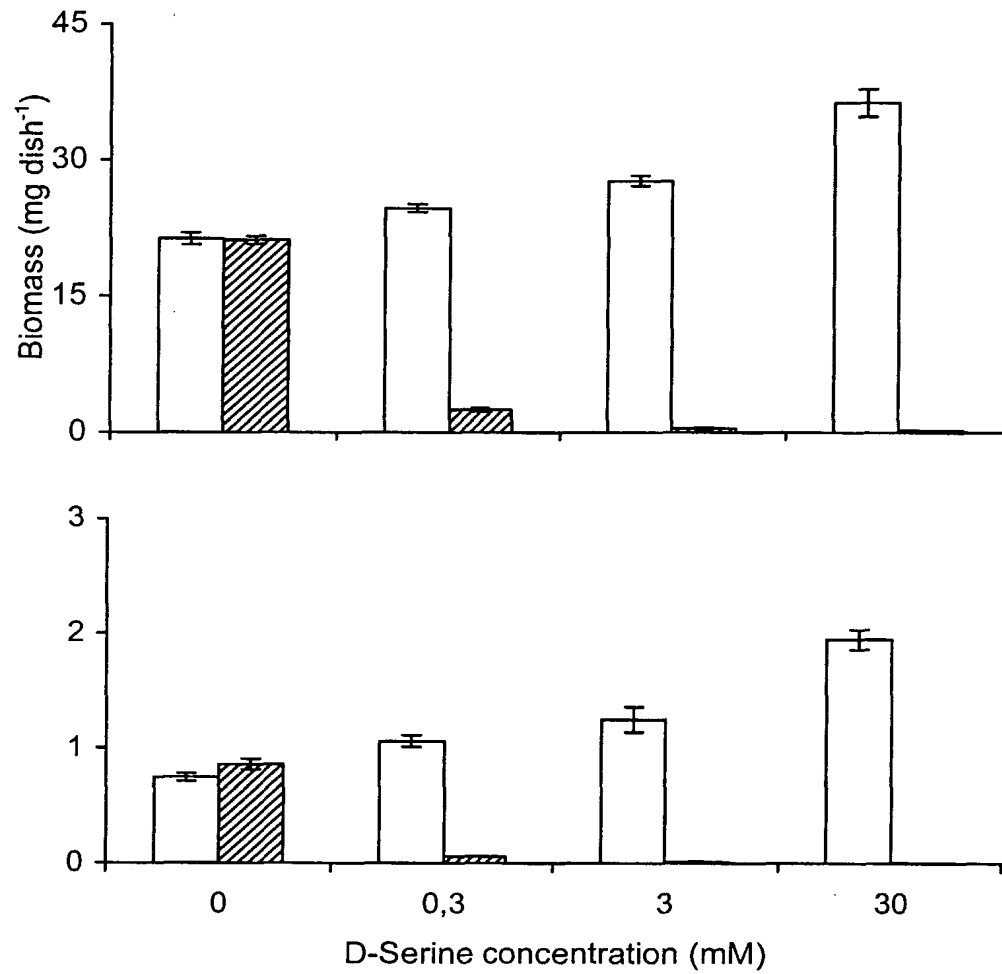


Figure 5